

Caspar (*Die Legatengmoalt*, p. 200), This removed beyond possibility of revival the claim that the original Bull, the preservation of which we owe to Malaterra, was not authentic.\* A modern champion of the Roman side, Bentis in *Die Monarchia Sicula* (Freiburg, 1869), however, minimises the power conferred by the Bull of 1073. His view in that it implied the sending of a Legate, which is supported by Pascha's words in 1117, *si quando ex litteris nostris legatus dirigitur* > BO that Roger I is in effect not given the powers of a Legate but of the deputy of a Legate when the latter is sent (pp. 192, 193)\* During the presence of a Legate Roger has executive power and is commissioned to put his decrees into effect, aided by the bishops, The concession moreover only applied to Roger and his two sons, a view which Caspar declares untenable, Caspar's reading of the somewhat difficult text of the letter of 1073 in given in our pages? the crucial words of this text—*ut etiam vobis*—are on the other hand interpreted by Bentis to mean a power to act not as Legate but as the deputy of a Legate, Elsewhere (*Gründungsitركنتلن tier smtschttu* Bis-timer u, die Kirchenpolitik Graf Rogers I., Innsbruck, 1902) Caspar maintains that Urban's Dull legitimised Roger I.'s exceptional position in Sicily as a protagonist of the Church against Greeks and Kff<ih\*mit. This is supported by a diploma given at Maitla in

Calabria, 6th May, 100.H, which begins,  
Pouxiptoc Klpit

<sup>1</sup> Chaliuulon (*La dtminatfatt normandf*, i.» p. 3f»ft),  
shown, huw-  
©vtjr, that tin\* letter ttf 1117 ww« iio'vimrtly kr»»wn  
l« Itwillan  
hwtoriaim. Thin tlt«\*« *nut* however invalulut\*' Ilorr  
C<n«j,»r<sup>ll</sup>i  
mdn argumont, whu-h i» tu esploin the Bull wf ioy«  
in tho light  
of the document of n 17.